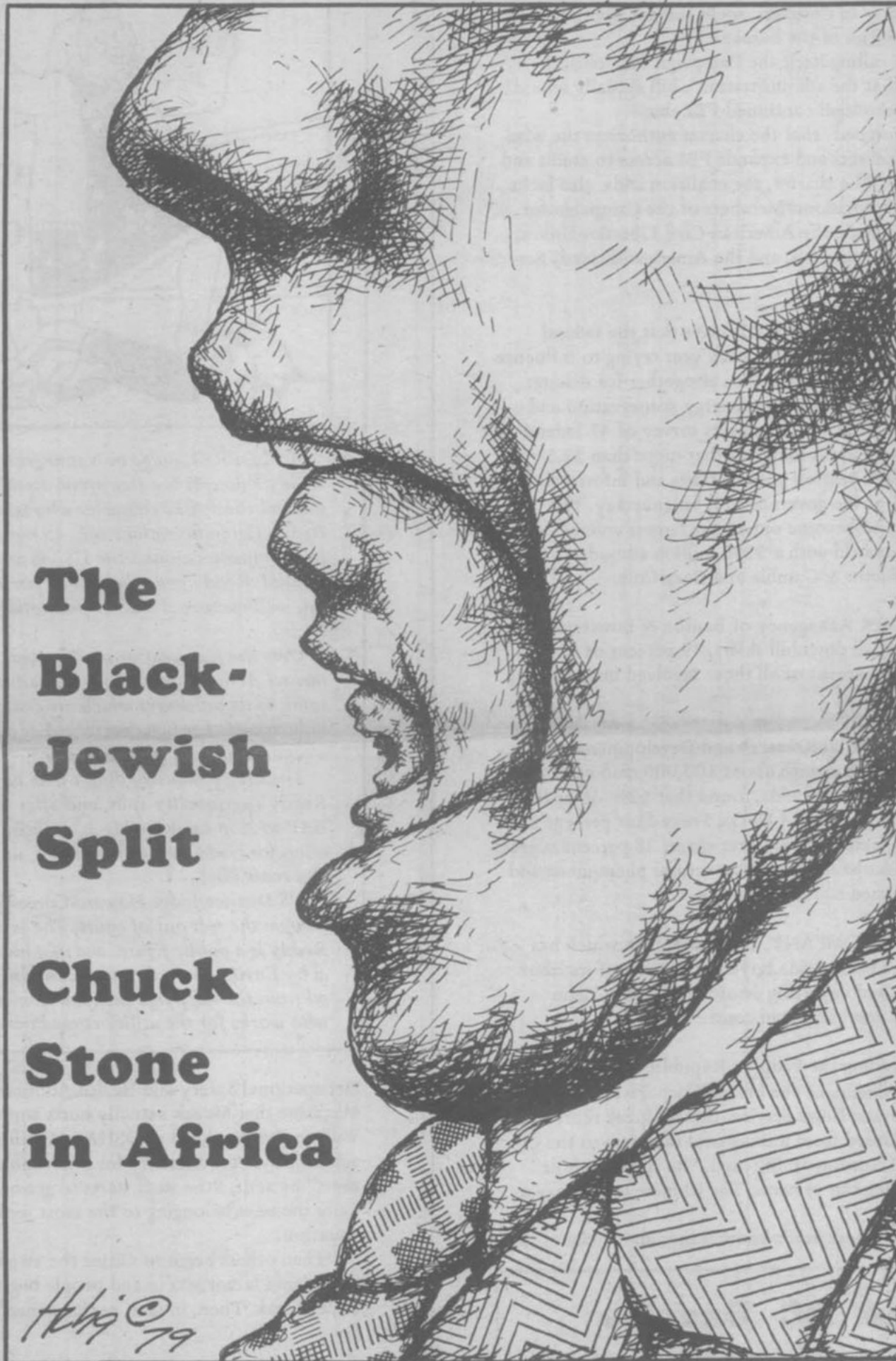


The DC Gazette

AN ALTERNATIVE JOURNAL



**The
Black-
Jewish
Split**

**Chuck
Stone
in Africa**

Weather Report

Apple Pie & Lots More

The Weather Report

A NATIONAL coalition of over 80 human and civil rights groups in the United States has come out against the passage of the Carter Administration's FBI charter. The new charter, introduced recently to Congress, spells out for the first time the powers and duties of the bureau.

The coalition, calling itself the Campaign for Political Rights, charges that the administration's bill actually would authorize and make legal continued FBI abuse.

The coalition argued that the charter authorizes the widespread use of informers and expands FBI access to credit and insurance records. The charter, the coalition adds, also lacks any enforcement provisions. Members of the Campaign for Political Rights include the American Civil Liberties Union, Clergy and Laity Concerned, and the American Friends Service Committee.

US NEWS & WORLD REPORT says that the federal government spends more money each year trying to influence the way people think than it spends altogether for disaster relief, foreign military assistance, energy conservation and cancer research. The magazine says its survey of 47 federal agencies and commissions indicates that more than \$2.5 billion is spent each year on public affairs and information efforts on behalf of the governmental bureaucracy. The government has also become one of the largest commercial advertisers in the world with a \$200 million ad budget that rivals those of Proctor & Gamble and Coca Cola.

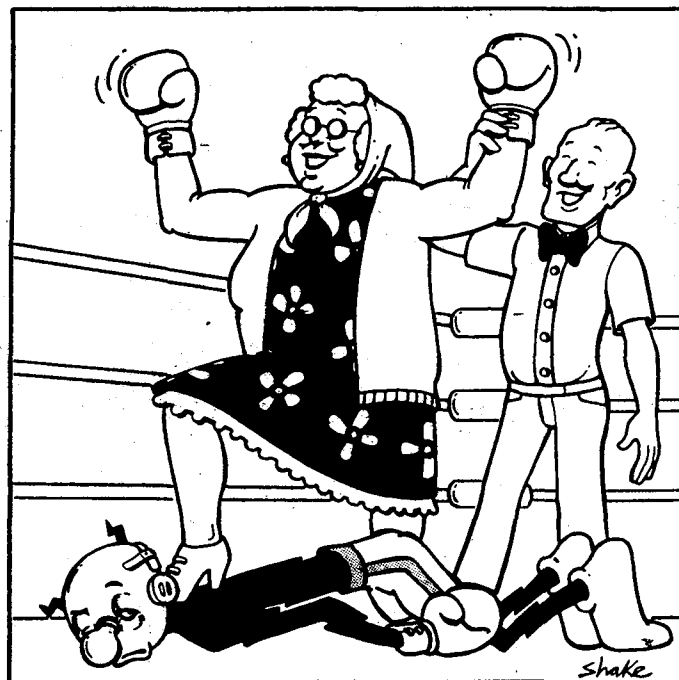
THE NEW YORK AD agency of Benton & Bowles reports that 45 percent of all downhill skiers, 49 percent of all tennis players and 36 percent of all those involved in squash are females.

A POLL by Industrial Research and Development Magazine, a trade publication with about 100,000 readers in the engineering and scientific fields, found that 62% of its readers believe in the existence of UFOs. Forty-four percent said they believe UFOs come from outer space, 28 percent suggested that they are probably caused by natural phenomena and eight percent claimed to have seen one.

JP STEVENS & COMPANY, the textile firm which has been the target of nationwide boycotts because of its labor practices, has hired departing attorney general Griffin Bell's law firm to represent it in court.

MUZAK is invading the People's Republic of China. The western regional director of the Muzak Corporation, Bert Mitchell, has told Pacific News Service that a Muzak representative has just returned from a successful sales trip to the Chinese mainland. According to Mitchell, "he spent a whole month there, selling our systems. The Chinese were crazy about them."

But what the Chinese don't know is that an official of the



A FEDERAL judge in Washington has ruled that Reddy Kilowatt is a free agent. Reddy is the trademarked comic-like character who has been licensed by Reddy Communications Inc. to more than 140 electric companies around the US. As an electric company symbol, Reddy has always been portrayed as a cheerful, well-mannered mascot promoting the use of electricity.

Over the past year or so, however, the Environmental Action Foundation, has satirized Reddy in some of its brochures which are critical of the electric industry. He has been portrayed as a purse snatcher, a gambler and a panhandler.

The utility industry didn't take kindly to having Reddy's personality split, and after repeatedly asking EAF to stop using Reddy as a villain, sued the foundation for trademark infringement, unfair competition and trade libel.

US District Judge Howard Corcoran, however, has thrown the suit out of court. The judge ruled that Reddy is a public figure, and that his satirical portrayal by Environmental Action can easily be distinguished from the happy-go-lucky, well-mannered mascot who works for the utility companies.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration has told Oui Magazine that Muzak actually hurts worker productivity. William Steffan, head of OSHA in California, says that Muzak improves productivity for a few months. "Soon, however," he adds, "the stuff starts to get on a few nerves, usually the ones belonging to the most sensitive in the work situation."

"Then others begin to notice the attempted manipulation, the human factor sets in and people begin to complain about Muzak. Then, in fact, performance levels start to go down."

AND NOW A ROUNDUP of items from the Post-Reconstruction beat: The presence of black lawyers as partners in major American law firms continues to be almost non-existent. A survey by the National Law Journal has found that less than one-third of one percent of the 3700 law partners in major US firms are black... ACCORDING to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, blacks seeking to rent an apartment face an 85 percent chance of being discriminated against by rental agents and a forty-eight percent chance of discrimination if they are buying a house. The figures are based on a study in which 300 pairs of whites and blacks shopped for housing in 40 areas around the country.

The DC Gazette

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Why the black-Jewish alliance was bound to come apart

JOEL DREYFUSS

THE controversy over the resignation of Andrew Young has developed into a broad-ranging conflict between blacks and Jews which threatens to rupture the last fragile ties of their historic alliance.

Some see in this rupture a sad commentary on ethnic relations. What I see is a case of historic inevitability. The conflict between blacks and Jews reflects the fact that these two groups have made their alliances with opposing camps in an international struggle for power.

My interest in Jewish-black relations begins with my own origins. My grandfather, Emmanuel Dreyfuss, migrated from France to Haiti in the 1880s to escape anti-Semitism and married into an old Haitian family. As the child of international civil servants growing up in the Caribbean, West Africa and Europe, I found no contradictions between being black and having roots that were Jewish, French African and Latin American. But when my family settled in New York in 1960, I learned quickly that I could no longer straddle my multiple origins. I was black in America, but I retained a deep personal concern about American Jews and their relationship to American blacks.

I had grown up in a world where class was more important than color and power, more effective than morality, so I was fascinated by race relations in America.

During my Americanization in New York public schools and at City College, I accepted without question the explanation that blacks and Jews were allies because of their common history of oppression. Most of my white friends were

Jews and we seemed to share a vision of the benefits, contradictions and injustices of the American system. But a series of events in the 1960s began to strain that alliance — and my own personal relationships with Jewish friends.

The emergence of the black power movement seemed logical to me. I had grown up accustomed to blacks exercising power in Haiti and Africa. Once the laws declaring racial equality were put in place here, I thought it natural for blacks to want to control institutions that would meet their needs and reflect their own perceptions.

Stokely Carmichael's famous 1966 declaration that whites should combat racism and leave blacks to organize themselves hardly seemed to warrant the hostile reaction it provoked in the Jewish community. I couldn't understand why Jews were so resentful of a sense of group identity among blacks that they themselves had always enjoyed.

The fact that blacks played no prominent role in B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee was not an acceptable comparison to them.

The coalition of blacks and Jews, the joining of two groups with vastly unequal power and resources, was more symbiosis than alliance. Blacks had benefited from the involvement in the civil rights movement and would suffer a damaging blow when that support was withdrawn.

The Jews had also benefited. They had been able to confront their own alienation from the American mainstream by participating in the struggle for equality. The rebuff by blacks forced Jews to reevaluate their standing in America and led them to conclude that they could no longer classify themselves among the "have nots" of this country. If they had become a powerful force in America, what was the benefit of associ-

ating with a powerless and increasingly unpopular group?

The parting of the ways came at a time when civil rights leaders were realizing the inadequacy of protest for confronting economic issues. Martin Luther King's Chicago campaign, his first movement north, had been a dismal failure. There had been fierce white resistance, Mayor Daley side-stepped the issue and King was literally stoned.

This caused trepidation in the northern liberal community. King's early opposition to the Vietnam War completed the break. This, after all, was the war against Communism, and besides, blacks, as a New York Times editorial counseled at the time, should not be concerned with foreign policy matters. (Andy Young's appearance on "Face the Nation" recently showed how little this attitude has changed when a reporter wondered aloud if blacks should be concerned about the Middle East issue.)

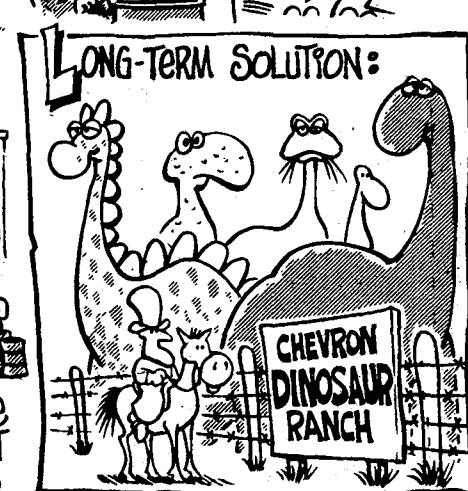
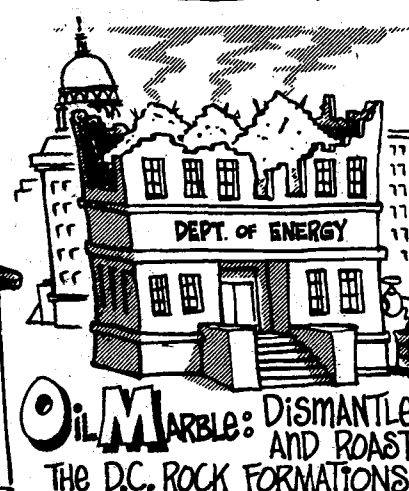
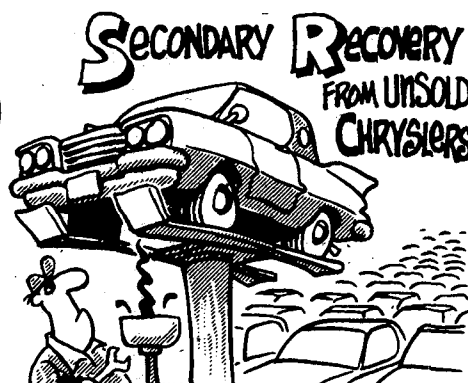
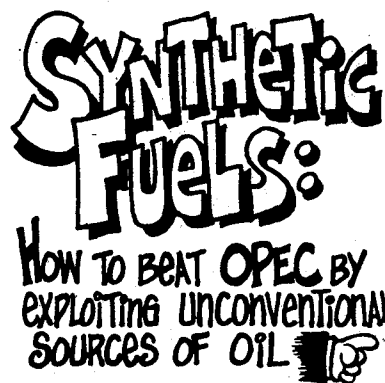
After King's death, the fear of black violence chased some white liberals back to the fold, but the alliance could not last because black and Jewish interest no longer coincided.

American Jews had routed anti-Semitism and opened all but the most sacred doors of the American system. Blacks were still on the outside and they would become their natural competitors in the urban middle classes.

The peculiar madness of being black in America in the 1970s is due primarily to the chasm between our experience and their interpretation by whites. Public opinion polls show most whites believe that racism is no longer an obstacle to black progress. Yet racism, in its more subtle forms, is an experience shared by blacks regardless of background, education or class.

The Invisible Man has made a comeback in the 1970s. The experiences that most blacks live never

JOEL Dreyfuss is a naturalized New Yorker whose ancestry is both Jewish and African. This article is excerpted from a longer version in the Village Voice. (C)PNS



make the evening news, prime time television, or the world of Woody Allen. Whites continue to deny their racism and reveal it for all to see in their fantasies. Blacks will obviously play no role in the future of Star Wars and Close Encounters. They don't exist in the present of Manhattan and Superman. They are written out of the past in the Deerhunter and Loose Change.

Jewish power in America has always been a difficult subject to address. Jewish leaders, fearing a backlash, have tried to downplay their influence on America. Their most effective tactic has been to attack any references to the power of Jews as "anti-Semitic," immediately blocking further discussion of the issue. But it is impossible to discuss the conflict between blacks and Jews without addressing the issue of power. American Jews exert an economic, political and intellectual influence on this country far out of proportion to their numbers. American blacks have far less impact than their numbers could lead them to expect.

Blacks, envious of the power that Jews wield in America, find it difficult to understand the profound insecurity of Jews about their own role in this country. This insecurity led to the reaction against black power and is reflected in the vehemence of the attacks against affirmative action. Any system which looks at numbers in the population is seen as a threat to Jewish achievement. But a sensitivity to race has been the most effective way of bringing blacks in to the mainstream. To pretend that racial attitudes do not affect evaluations, selections and promotions is to deny hundreds of years of conditioning in America. That is the kernel of last June's Weber Supreme Court decision, an acknowledgement of historical fact strangely absent from the Bakke decision of 1978.

In briefs filed in the Bakke case, notably those of B'nai B'rith and the neo-conservative Committee for Academic Non-Discrimination and Integrity, there were attempts to equate the Jewish experience in America with that of blacks. The CANI brief even went so far as to argue that Allan Bakke had fewer rights under affirmative action than a black after Reconstruction.

Many black people believe that as the power of Jews has increased, so has their insensitivity to different views and different cultures. While blacks have to struggle to get the United States to pay any attention to the problems of Africa, the Middle East consumes the energies of successive American administrations.

Black complaints about racism in television fall on deaf ears, but the selection of Vanessa Redgrave to play a concentration camp victim creates an uproar. And now, the suspicion is that Andy Young was ousted to appease Jewish and Israeli anger.

But there have been changes in recent years. The roles of the 'haves' and 'have nots' have shifted. The American defeat in Vietnam was an important symbol for emerging nationalism in the Third World. If a tiny country could survive the rage of the world's most powerful nation, then the struggle for self-determination was not hopeless.

The rout of the Portuguese (and their NATO weapons) in Angola and Mozambique reinforced this belief.

The Cold Warriors, righteous in their power, could only see red. Racism contributed to the perception of liberation movements as dupes of Soviet Communism. After all, it was difficult to believe that blacks in this country could know what was best for them.

The value of Andrew Young was his ability to empathize with the aspirations of Third World countries. His presence gave credibility to American foreign policy toward developing nations. He did not approach Africa with the arrogance of Henry Kissinger, who convened his Vienna summit on southern Africa in 1976 without a single black at the conference table.

Andy Young understood why the blacks of Zimbabwe and South Africa saw white supremacy as a greater threat than Communism. Africans, like their brethren in America, had experienced the cruelty of racism. They could not be intimidated by the invocation of the red bogey-man. They also knew that the regimes in southern Africa survived because the western powers supported them. That part of the world became the test of America's willingness to abandon white supremacy as an ally.

But the Arab states, frustrated militarily, had discovered the power of oil. They had found a tool that would accelerate the redistribution of power and force the western nations to reevaluate their international politics. The fall of the Shah of Iran removed the last buffer between the oil nations and their customers.

As long as the Shah was in power, Iran would not act in concert with oil producers in any boycott. After the revolution, Iran not only cut off oil to Israel but to South Africa. Therefore, it is not by accident that the Palestinian cause has suddenly become a legitimate issue. And the fact that there is so much resistance to even considering the cause of the Palestinians could even lead blacks in this country to sympathize with them as the underdog.

As long as Andrew Young confined himself to African issues, his critics would tolerate him as Jimmy Carter's burden. But once he stepped into the sacred arena of Middle East politics, he became expendable. American Jews have always demanded unequivocal support for Israel from successive administrations and they have always regarded the Middle East as something that should not concern blacks. But

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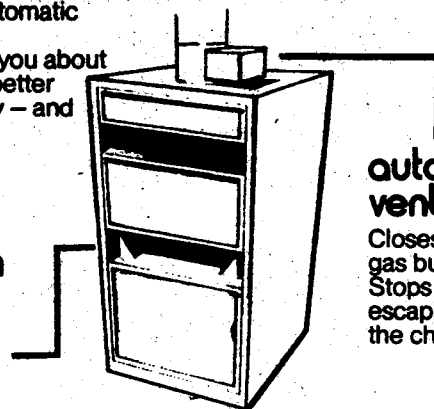
Gas heat has cost less than electric heat in this area for many years. But you may not have heard that the new gas furnaces are even more economical than older ones. They can save 13% of gas consumption, according to a computer study by the National Bureau of Standards. The reason? Pilotless ignition and automatic vent dampers.

What does that tell you about gas heating today? It's better because it saves energy — and saves you money.

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Closes when the gas burner is off. Stops heat from escaping up the chimney.

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in our changing world two major strands of American foreign policy began to intertwine.

Israel was developing a close relationship with South Africa. There was economic and military cooperation, and even hints that the two countries had shared their nuclear weapons technology. The 'Muldergate' influence-buying scandal was the result of Israel's advice to South Africa to concentrate on public relations. Israeli helicopters, purchased from the United States, turned up in Rhodesia. Just as American Jews were being regarded as foes at home, blacks were beginning to view Israel as an enemy abroad.

Andy Young's so-called diplomatic gaffes were intended to open a dialogue in areas that had to be confronted before genuine peace could be achieved. If we are to live in peace, we must understand and respect one another. History is on the side of the 'have-nots' here and abroad. Those that have power today had better make friends with the powerless for tomorrow.

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My World

By Eugene Allan Schwimmer

Today, we present the first in a series of explorations into that most wondrous of nature's creations, the human body.

The Heart

When people say "have a heart," they are not just whistling Dixie. The heart is the most important organ in the body — more important than a winning lottery ticket or a vacation in Miami Beach. We should all realize this, but most of us don't. We talk to our plants for hours and don't give our hearts the time of day. This is wrong.

The heart is divided into four main chambers plus a fifth one nobody talks about because the medical-book publishers say it is too hard to draw. Two of these chambers are called ventricles; the other three are called George, Fred and Sylvia. Also included with the heart are assorted valves, tissues, capillaries, and complete instructions for assembly (batteries not included).

The Brain

The brain is not quite as important as the heart, but that doesn't mean we can get along without one, so let's take a moment to examine this most fascinating organ.

There are three primary functions performed by the brain. First, it

controls the operation of all the other organs in the body, making sure they do what they're supposed to with a minimum of muss and fuss. Secondly, the brain thinks thoughts; that is, it acts creatively — it tells us not to take a soufflé out of the oven with our bare hands and allows us to laugh at ethnic jokes. Thirdly and perhaps most important, the brain fills a space in our heads that would otherwise be empty and thus keeps our eyeballs from falling into our skulls everytime we gaze upwards.

The Lungs

The lungs, which we use for breathing, are located in the ribcage. There are two of them — one for breathing in and one for breathing out. Usually, it is the right lung that breathes in and the left one that breathes out; in left-handed people it's precisely the opposite. Ambidextrous people don't breathe at all.

Unfortunately, that's all the time we have for Very Basic Anatomy this month. If we didn't get to your favorite organ, rest assured it will be covered in a future column.

Feature Associates

Here's a nifty inflation-fighting idea. . . A free trial subscription to the Gazette.

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We know that once you start reading the Gazette, you'll be hooked. The Gazette is one of America's oldest alternative papers, the off-Broadway of Washington journalism, the thinker's National Enquirer. Low on rhetoric and redundancy, high on information, entertainment and good writing, the Gazette offers a variety of features to improve the quality of your mail:

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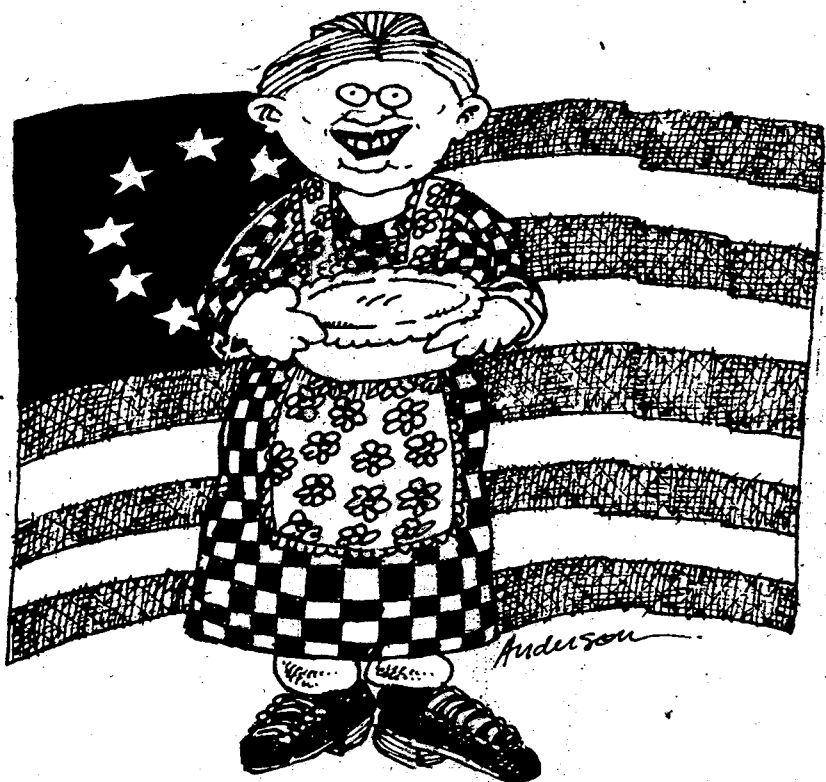
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Apple Pie

A WISCONSIN lawmaker is calling on the state attorney general to investigate trick labels that are apparently being used to camouflage beer cans. The labels are pasted over 12-ounce beer cans and can be peeled off and used again. Complaints have been pouring in that under-aged drinkers have been disguising their beer to look like soft-drinks and have been guzzling the brew in public. Adults are also said to be using the labels to carry sixpacks of suds into parks and athletic events where beer is prohibited.

ENVIRONMENT Magazine reports that there are ten plants and trees that act as pollutant absorbers, including the rosa siensis bush, the castor bean plant and the mahogany tree. These all remove harmful sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide from the air.

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of Medicine reports that it is possible to contract gonorrhea from a toilet seat. Drs. James Gilbaugh and Peter Fuchs of St. Vincent Hospital and Medical Center in Portland, Oregon, have discovered that gonorrhea bacteria can survive for as long as three hours on a toilet seat or on toilet tissue.

A MOTEL IN Dorchester, Mass., tired of local people renting a room and having a party, told a couple that they couldn't register because they lived within a fifteen-mile radius of the motel. The couple, wanting only to celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary, complained to the Boston Herald American, which checked it out with Richard Gross, chief of the state attorney general's consumer protection division. Said Gross: "Discrimination per se is not illegal. The general rule is that a business has right to determine whom it will do business with unless the discrimination rises to the statutory or constitutional level — race religion, sex. Living in Dorchester, however, is not protected by the Constitution."

IT TURNS OUT that even if you had an infinite number of monkeys and an infinite number of typewriters it would still be pretty difficult to get them to reproduce one of Shakespeare's plays. According to Yale's William Bennett, computer calculations show that if a trillion monkeys each typed ten characters per second, it would take them a trillion times longer than the universe has been in existence just to get the single line: "To be or not to be, that is the question?"

WASHINGTON DC'S environmental services director Herbert Tucker says a survey of 18 of the city's disco establishments found that nine of them had noise levels well above what is considered acceptable for the length of time patrons

and employees spend there. In three of the discos, the noise level was so high that, based on federal occupational safety and health standards, employees should not be permitted to remain there for more than an hour. Eighty-nine percent of frequent patrons said they felt they had experienced some hearing loss. But 97 percent of the patrons surveyed also felt the relaxation and enjoyment benefits outweighed the possible negative effects.

ONE OF THE NEWEST sports around, hocker, is a mixture of football, basketball, hockey, soccer and volleyball. If you've wondered how to play it, you can write Nicholas J. Gugliotti, Hocker Federation International, 54 Miller St., Fairfield, Conn. 06430 for rules and information.

LADY MADONNA, 36 East 31st Street, NYC NY 10016 sells materinary jogging outfits.

ONE OF LIFE'S most annoying problems — how to spread butter direct from the refrigerator — may be on the verge of being solved. Some Scottish scientists have found that feeding cows certain kinds of soya oil produces a softer-spreading butter. The scientists have even found a cheap source of soya oil — waste cooking oil from Chinese restaurants.

WE RECENTLY reported that a Japanese scientist had developed a square watermelon. Now from Massachusetts comes word that geneticist Walton Galinat has invented a square ear of corn. Why? So "it won't roll off the plate," says Galinet.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE reports that such animals as sea lions, birds and monkeys may soon be replacing humans, doing assembly-line work that is considered too repetitive and boring for human workers.

One pharmaceutical company has already conducted successful experiments with pigeons. The birds reportedly were trained to spot imperfect capsules which can be identified by an off-color, a dent or their oozing of gelatin. Boston psychologist Dr. George Fournier says that the pigeons were found to be at least 99 percent reliable after just a week of training. He adds, however, that the company isn't employing the birds yet because many people don't like the idea of "some pigeon inspecting what they're ingesting."

Fournier predicts that humans, one day, will get used to having animals perform quality control work. He adds, however, that labor unions are likely to oppose the replacement of workers with birds.

MEANWHILE, the Coast Guard says it will spend over \$140,000 to train a squad of rescue pigeons to help find humans lost at sea. Preliminary tests with pigeons thus far have shown that they are far superior to humans in spotting colored objects floating at sea.

In a series of tests, the observations of pigeons, who were housed in transparent cages on the underside of helicopters, were compared with those of trained crews aboard the choppers.

The pigeons spotted orange-colored targets floating on the sea below with 90 percent accuracy, compared to the human rate of only 38 percent. The pigeons were trained to peck on a pedal when they spot the orange color of a life preserver. This flashes a signal to the pilot.



Chuck Stone

ON AFRICA

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Ivorians don't mess around. They've hitched their African wagon to the Western world's tourist star and are seemingly prepared to do anything to justify Abidjan's hyperbole as the "African Riviera."

It's a stunning fascimile. Not quite the elegant princess, but more like an expensively gowned Cinderella with dirty, bare feet. You can stand on a hill and Abidjan looks like Miami Beach.

It's a cityscape of six-lane highways, esplanades, apartment houses, 6 o'clock traffic jams, Mercedes Benzes, expensive shops, manicured parks and a hotel complex with an ice-skating rink, supermarket, movie theatre, over-priced delicacies and a gambling casino whose black door-man takes his hat off and bows obsequiously at an Uncle Remus right angle.

But Abidjan is also the ubiquitous African marketplaces, dirt-road slums with no electricity or running water, scurrying, crowds and undernourished babies.

Only a couple of miles outside the city limits, the country reverts back to the Stone Age. The same, almost-impassable dirt roads, thick foliage and mud huts. At one point, the road becomes too perilously gutted, visiting passengers will get out and walk to the village.

"Ooh, aren't they cute," tittered the California Helen Hokinson-type matron, as village children swarmed around her tourist bus. "They seem so happy."

The Philadelphia school counselor dissented. "They've learned how to become beggars and they don't have enough food."

"But this is what they want," countered the Californian.

Their life expectancy rate is also only 45 years and their literacy rate only 25 percent. Still, by African standards, Ivory Coast is ahead of the survival game. Its \$610 per capita income is Africa's sixth highest.

For such advances, Ivorians have paid a terrible price. They're afraid to talk politics. On two different occasions, Americans invited to Ivorian homes for dinner could not engage their gracious, US-educated hosts in political conversation.

What about reports from students in Europe describing arrests aimed at groups that have been issuing pamphlets denouncing inflation and corruption? Does this mean President Houphouet Boigny is getting more tyrannical?

"It is better not to talk politics," murmured the Ivorian businessman. "Have you been to the marketplace yet?"

At another dinner, it was pointed out that Houphouet Boigny has called for a policy of "Ivorization," yet there are more than 50,000 French nationals in the country, compared to only 12,000 when the country became independent. Don't the Ivorians see the contradiction? The host, a wealthy businessman, smiled. "We hire talent."

In other words, Ivorians are too dumb to run the country? The host looked aghast as if he had been called a dirty name.

An Ivorian professional, who had lived half his life in the US introduced himself to the Americans in the hotel lobby. His volubility ranged over a variety of subjects. He even suggested the group exchange addresses with him.

What happens when Houphouet Boigny goes? Will his policy of "state capitalism" and special privileges for foreign investors continue?

Almost as if someone had flicked a switch, he leaned forward, rose and said, "I think I go now. Good luck."

The country seems determined to live up to its name, Ivory Coast. Market places are saturated with ivory carvings, statues and jewelry. But centuries-old habits are hard to break. The cultural stranglehold may explain the still-high infant mortality rate - 164 per thousand. In the US, it's 17 per thousand.

"This friend of mine," said an Ivorian, "was educated and worked abroad. When he returned he went back to his village to live wearing the same type of clothes."

"Two of his children got severe cases of diarrhea and died. He knew he could have gotten medicine for them. But he thought it more important to do what the village people advise."

The shortest distance between a hotel with an ice skating rink and a village with mud huts doesn't exist. It may take centuries before it becomes a straight line.

Monrovia, Liberia

While black Americans are now fashionably unearthing the roots of their family trees in Africa, Liberians have long found more satisfaction in the reverse route.

"We had a big reunion of Brewers from Atlanta here a few weeks ago," said the winsomely soft-featured, tan Claire Cooper, whose mother is a Brewer. Claire is a second-year law school student at Boston College.

"We trace our family back several generations of Brewers," she beamed proudly.

In a country started with American slaves in 1824, the Liberian-American tie is strong.

All of the country's small ruling clique of families have American roots - and surnames such as Tolbert, Tubman, Roberts, Peal, Sherman, Warner, Dennis, Smith, Townsend, Bright and Parker.

With the exception of its one-party system, the government is modeled after America's executive, legislative and judicial system.

And it appears to have been more responsive in one area - women's rights.

There are no women on the US Supreme Court, but a woman, Angie Brooks, is a member of the five-person Liberian Supreme Court. Several years ago, Brooks became a familiar figure to Americans as head of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations and subsequent chair of its General Assembly.

Women hold two of the most important ambassadorships. Two women are in the 18-member cabinet, with one of them, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, just appointed to the second most important post of minister of finance.

Sen. Cathy Cummings, a short, plump woman whose bearing resembles a southern black matriarch, is a senior senator in the 18-member Senate which represents nine counties (one of which is named Maryland).

For years, Liberia, Africa's only independent republic, suffered an identity crisis on a continent where the hallmark of authenticity was a battle against white colonialism.

But it was a Liberian, George Padmore, who was the first prominent African to embrace W.E.B. duBois's ideal of Pan-Africanism.

It was a Liberian, President William V.S. Tubman, who initiated a meeting with Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Guinea's Sekou Toure, resulting in the 1959 Saniquelle accord that led to the 1961 Monrovia conference, the forerunner of the first Organization of African Unity conference in 1963.

"People have tended to forget our history," drily observed S. Edward Peal, former ambassador to America and during his service, the popular and respected dean of the African ambassador corps.

In a move typical of the Liberian's love of country, Peal made a last-minute decision not to accept appointment as ambassador to Russia. "I stopped off here to see friends and while here," he remarked, "a vacancy from Montserrat County opened up and I declared. I had been in the foreign service for 30 years and it had been good to me, but something inside told me it was time to come back home."

With this wife, Florence, Peal rented a truck and campaigned in the villages. "Before the party will nominate you (party nomination is tantamount to election), you must win the support of your constituency," explained Peal. "It's something like an open primary." Peal is now the county's junior senator.

Liberians, easily some of Africa's most exuberantly friendly people, have patented the continent's unique handshake.

As do other Africans, their handshake begins with two hands joyfully approaching each other in midflight like two diving hawks and then colliding with a loud whack.

But as Liberians separate their hands, each snaps the forefinger with another loud whack.

Monrovia enjoys what even sophisticated French-speaking Dakar completely lacks: city-wide electrification.

Looking down at night from Monrovia's highest point, the city becomes a twinkling version of any American city.

After a dinner which features the Liberian staple, "jollof," a rice dish similar to the Caribbean peas and rice, the visitor can dance it off at any one of the discos along Monrovia's main thoroughfare, Broad Street.

With all of Monrovia's factories and sprawling industrialization, it still suffers two drawbacks common to many West African countries — a virtual stranglehold on commerce by Lebanese businessmen and the inability to transmit the benefits of the country's progress to its still primitive tribes living in mud-hutted villages.

To young Liberians educated abroad, the contrasts are painful; and some feel the country should move faster to confront this paradox.

Observed Willie A. Givens, editor of the authoritative Liberian-based monthly, *Outlook*, three of Liberia's crises are "a restless youthful population, a stagnant conservative class structure" and "the widening gap between the haves and the have-nots."

Agreed Rufus Marmah Darpoh in an article that alluded to the April 14 "rice riots":

"Indeed, the April 14 incident is a pointer to the yawning gap between a tiny, well-off minority and the majority of poverty-stricken masses, some of whom saw the looting as the greatest thing that could ever have happened in their lives, for it was a golden opportunity to own, though illegally, a radio, TV set, an icebox which they could never dream of buying."

Sounds like something that could have been written after the Detroit riots or the New York City blackout.

(To Be Continued)

Philadelphia Daily News



NO MORE DANGEROUS THAN A CHEST X-RAY

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the near-disaster at Three Mile Island earlier this year, residents of towns near the failed nuclear power plant were calmed by experts who claimed that the radiation being emitted from the site was "no more dangerous than a chest x-ray." But just how dangerous is a chest x-ray?

This question was recently the subject of an article written for *Seven Days* by Richard Mahler. According to the sources quoted by Mahler, among them Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, who chairs the International Commission on Radiological Protection, "the mundane medical x-ray may be responsible for more than 10,000 needless deaths each year."

Morgan, who took part in the government's Manhattan Project to build the atomic bomb, went before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment last year along with several other scientific experts. He urged that "the finger of guilt" for unnecessary radiation exposure be pointed towards the medical profession. Dr. Irwin Bross of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, NY, also testified and shocked members of the committee when he insisted that there "is no longer any scientific question; doctors are killing their patients . . . as the direct consequence of the lie that low level radiation is harmless." (LNS)

American Journal

David Armstrong

IF FBI DIRECTOR William Webster has his way, the Freedom of Information Act will soon be dead. Webster has proposed severely limiting citizen access to FBI files under the FOIA. If Congress agrees, a valuable tool for digging up the truth about illegal government spying on Americans will be lost.

The FOIA was enacted in 1966. But it wasn't an effective piece of legislation until 1974, when public furor over government surveillance of US citizens prompted Congress to strengthen the Act. Much of the dirty work was done by the FBI, but the shadowy National Security Agency, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, local and state police and the CIA — in direct violation of its charter — had domestic spy operations.

Since 1974, thousands of Americans have secured their FBI files. The documents confirm the fears of political activists about Uncle Sam's gumshoeing. Wiretapping, interception of mail, infiltration of legitimate social and political groups, break-ins and robberies, character assassination, even proposed kidnappings and murders — all were considered, and most were used, during the autocratic reign of the late J. Edgar Hoover.

In our headlong rush into jogging and cocaine consciousness, a good many unpleasantities from our recent past have been ignored or forgotten. We've forgotten how close we've come to a full-blown police state, especially during the Nixon and Johnson administrations.

An ex-Attorney General, John Mitchell, recently did time in prison for obstructing justice. A former FBI director, L. Patrick Gray, faces the slammer for allegedly plotting illegal searches of the homes of families and friends of the Weather Underground. Few of their subordinates were charged with crimes, but many should have been.

Those law enforcement officers tried to destroy the Constitution in order to save it. The broad outlines of their adventures are well-known. The details, however, are still being sketched in and many remain to be discovered. That's where the FOIA comes in.

Webster specifically proposes to (1) destroy, at the FBI's discretion, files over 10 years old; (2) deny files to convicted felons, i.e. much of the prison population; (3) deny all citizens their personal investigative files until seven years after their requests are made; (4) broaden the already substantial powers of the agency to withhold material it feels would

jeopardize FBI sources of information or methods of operation.

That wouldn't leave much leverage in the hands of ordinary citizens — the guy who wonders why his mail consistently arrived three weeks late in 1968; the woman who wonders just who that person was who sat in the corner of meetings of her feminist consciousness-raising group in 1971, taking notes and never talking to anyone. It would, however, help to repair the FBI's badly battered public image by once again wrapping the agency in a shroud of secrecy.

Actually, some of Webster's proposed amendments would write into law things that the FBI already does. Americans are routinely denied sizable chunks of their files and receive records with extensive passages blocked out. Many times, even censored documents are pried loose only by means of a FOIA lawsuit.

Moreover, the FBI, by its own admission, has been industriously shredding many files over five years old — to lighten the load of paperwork, agency representatives explain. And, in a neat example of doublethink, to helpfully delete old records that would otherwise follow the poor citizen around. Thus, the FBI employs libertarian arguments to gut civil liberties.

In anticipation, perhaps, of its renewed legal insulation, the FBI has grown noticeably less cooperative about releasing FOIA documents in recent months. Says Roland Hartley of the Center for National Security Studies in Washington DC: "Getting information of this type depends on which way the political tides are going at a given moment. Right now, they're definitely running against individuals and organizations attempting to use the act."

William Webster's amendments would administer the coup de grace to an already-weakened Freedom of Information Act. They would deprive citizens of their right to know just what their government has been doing to them. They would also shred an important part of the historical record of the last ten or 15 years, seriously handicapping journalists, authors and scholars who are working to put the pieces of that puzzle together.

It's become a cliché to say that those who ignore the lessons of history are condemned to repeat them. But like a lot of clichés, this one has a core of truth. Keeping a viable Freedom of Information Act — or, better still, strengthening it — is one way to ensure that we're not all kept after school.

The Last Colony

DC News & Comment

Wanna try statehood now?

LET'S FACE IT. The goo-goos have blown it. Common Cause, the League of Women Voters, Walter Fauntroy, the Coalition for Self-Determination, the beloved Ted Kennedy. Nationally and locally there is wide agreement that the proposed constitutional amendment giving DC representation in Congress is dead. They're fighting over the remains in that wonderful way that DC politicians can fight over nothing; Walter Fauntroy has apparently decided that it's easier to save the Palestinians than his own constituents and, for the less involved, the question has become: what do we do now?

One answer that is being heard again is statehood. The statehood movement, outflanked in power and prestige by the goo-goo amendment supporters, faded into the background while the show was going on. Many in it could see the slaughter coming in the state legislatures but they wanted the mismanagement and the posturing and the political naivete to run its course. They didn't want someone to say that the statehooders had killed the amendment.

Well there's no chance of that now. And next year will be the tenth anniversary of the statehood movement — an idea that has refused to die despite lack of organization, funds and media attention. With the constitutional amendment disaster coming clear to all but the most obdurate, there are really few other alternatives. Of course, we could be retroceded to Maryland, which would have the merit of improving democracy in both DC and that state, but we're big enough and important enough to try it on our own.

And some people are taking steps in that direction. Most notable is the effort

David W. Harper Lives!

Some of you may recall from the last issue the saga of your editor's car which was rammed by a DC environmental services truck. It was pointed out that, a year and a half after the incident, the city had not paid for the damages. I further noted that a letter to one David W. Harper, investigator for the Corporation Counsel, had gone unanswered for six months.

Well, good news. David W. Harper is alive and well in the District Building. Upon my return from vacation I found an official notice from him approving the damage claim. I promptly notarized the release and sent it back and the check arrived a few days later.

I mentioned this to a number of friends and found that they viewed it all rather sourly. They implied (or, in a couple of cases, outright said) I had abused the power of the press by seeking personal recompense on these pages.

Really folks, it wasn't like that at all. I only wrote the piece because I had given up all hope of ever receiving payment and thought I might at least have a little fun out of the incident. One of the nice things about being a journalist is that there are few events that can happen to you short of death that are so terrible you at least can't get a good story out of them. —s.s.

by Edward Guinan, founder of the Community for Creative Nonviolence and longtime religious/political activist, to collect signatures for a statehood initiative to be placed on the ballot. A majority yes vote by the city would initiate a constitutional convention that would draft a state constitution and, if ratified by the voters, would be submitted to the Congress for approval along with the request that we be admitted as the fifty-first state.

Whether this initiative succeeds or fails, its mere existence will begin to force politicians out of the closet; the pros who have been waiting to see whether there was anything to this statehood business will finally have to make up their minds.

People like Marion Barry, who at some point will have to clarify whether he truly supports full equality for the residents of DC or the continuation of some sort of colonial status. We have hopes for Barry. He's cautious; he likes others to do his exploratory drilling before he moves in with his rig. At the same time he has moved swiftly to make a substantive change in the home rule powers of the city: requesting that the city be granted expanded jurisdiction over the legal system, including creation of a local attorney general. This proposal fits in nicely with the statehood concept — although many statehooders would prefer that an AG be elected rather than appointed as Barry has proposed.

Walter Fauntroy, on the other hand, may be hopeless. He is the city's most outspoken opponent of full self-government. He's gotten himself into a box on the issue and it is doubtful whether he'll have the good sense to admit he was wrong.

If there were strong support for an initiative, however, many other politicians might start coming out of the woodwork. It's our job to get them to the point where they won't be afraid to say in public that they support full self-government for the city. We should ask them about it every chance we get.

We'll be discussing this issue more frequently now that the amendment movement is pathetically immune from further harm, but for the moment here are a few miscellaneous points to keep in mind:

- Statehood means full self-government for the city. No other status, with the exception of retrocession or independence, can make that claim.

DC Majority Rule & a Doubting World

ROBERT ALPERIN

Mayor Marion Barry has apparently failed to convince African leaders that there is real home rule in the District of Columbia. The House of Representative's damaging attacks this year on the DC budget could not have been worse timed for Barry's credibility. He had been claiming congressional budget power was ceremonial and never used to thwart majority rule.

It appears the US will be under increasing world pressure to grant majority rule to the District. Student demonstrations in Saudi Arabia have demanded immediate Arab disinvestment from the US and an oil embargo until there is home rule acceptable to the world community. Crown Prince Fahd expressed hope the joint Saudi-Kuwaiti plan could bring a settlement without "extreme measures."

Apologists for the DC regime point out that the reserved powers, which allow the almost 100% white Congress to legislate any DC laws and control the budget, were needed to win white support. They note that both slavery and racial discrimination have been abolished. DC elections are said to be as free as any on a continent which includes Chicago.

Critics say it's not likely two-thirds of the fifty states will ratify the DC voting rights amendment. In any case, the amendment would not remove existing outside control over all law-making and the budget.

Nowhere has the House action been more harmful than in Salisbury. A puzzled and angry Prime Minister Muzorewa asked Barry to stay away. Once friendly to DC claims and impressed by the number of blacks in administrative posts, the bishop had been unaware of the entrenched clauses in the DC home rule bill. He noted that while only six white votes are needed to change the Zimbabwe Rhodesia constitution (assuming black unity), DC faces an elaborate procedure in which the DC voters or representatives have no part.

Amused Africans compare DC with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, states economically dependent on South Africa and recognized only by it. But South Africa has no legal power over their budgets as is the case in DC. Historians say the voting rights amendment would give DC a status similar to French black Africa before decolonization, when blacks were in the Paris Assembly. The current system has certain de facto similarities to South Africa. The congressional DC committees collectively play the role of the Minister of Cooperation and Development. Those most interested in DC affairs unofficially represent DC interests. A few whites used to be elected to represent blacks in South Africa.

Foreign commentators are urging Barry to help his image by massive expenditures for jobs, education and housing, and by refusing Congress any role in his budget.

Meanwhile, DC Statehood Party lawyers offer a face-saving plan that should win international acceptance. They say British acceptance of the July 4, 1776 UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) assumed there would be majority rule throughout the United States. Thus, the national government is an illegal one. Under brief de jure British rule, Mrs. Thatcher could give the District genuine home rule, then grant the US independence.

Given the popularity of legal fiction in American official circles, the plan is given a good chance.

- The states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Alaska all have a higher percentage of federally owned land than does DC. Yet they are all members of the union. Ninety-six percent of Alaska is federally-owned, yet it was granted statehood. Forty-five percent of California is federally-owned (as compared to DC's 26%) yet no one has suggested that it be denied statehood.

- The attention being given to the status of Puerto Rico presents an ideal opportunity to raise the comparable issue of DC. If Puerto Rico is to have a plebiscite, why not DC? Should not the UN consider DC a colonial residue under its jurisdiction and demand that the US make annual reports (as other colony-holding countries have) on the progress it is making towards granting DC full self-government? If the New York Times is going to devote four articles to the status of Puerto Rico, when, we should ask, will we get equal treatment from its Washington staff which has a colony right under its nose?

- Finally, if you want to help on the statehood initiative, you can call Edward Guinan at 234-9175 or write Statehood Initiative, 1320 Que St. NW, DC 20009.

HOUSEMATE WANTED

24 years +. Looking for progressive person to share collective house in DC. \$145 & utilities. Call 244-1359.

MISSING PERSON

The man shown at right was last seen standing in front of the District Building. He was reportedly spirited away by members of the notorious Pennsylvania Avenue Development mob. That organization has indicated that it might release its hostage — once a major city boss himself — but has not said where or when or what the ransom might be. The police, meanwhile, are maintaining a hands-off policy, saying that they don't like to get involved in power struggles between would-be god-fathers of the city.



David Rein

THERE WAS A TIME, before exposes of the CIA, massive civil liberties suits against the FBI, Watergate and the Freedom of Information Act, when nearly everyone was scared. Not just the naturally timid. The liberals were scared and people like Hubert Humphrey tried to prove how anti-communist they were. Harry Truman, so feisty on the surface, was scared and tried to beat down his tormentors by instituting security investigations and procedures that emulated those of his opponents. The American Civil Liberties Union was scared and tried to prove that it too was a loyal American by disassociating itself from groups and people someone thought were otherwise.

It was a bad time. It is called the McCarthy era but it was far more than that. And it lasted far longer than that.

But it could have been worse. One of the reasons it wasn't was that a handful of people still remembered what the Constitution was about and tried to keep it that way, no matter what anyone said about them.

One of them was David Rein, who died in August of a heart attack at the age of 65.

When we knew him the worst of the times were behind and the political tides were slowly turning more benign. But if David had cause to be placid, he was never complacent. He knew how much more there was to do and how easily the old bad times could come back. If you were younger you could learn something from that, something many in the sixties never learned: that social change is not a media event, the product of a few rallies, demonstrations or even a whole movement. Sometimes it takes a lifetime and the most important moments of that lifetime may not be when everyone is marching with you but when they are not.

That was David's forte. At a time when the membership of the local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild had dwindled to four, David and his law partner, Joe Forer, were half of it. At a time when lawyers for "unfriendly witnesses" before congressional security committees were hard to find, David represented more than 100 such witnesses. When a number of his clients were indicted for contempt of Congress, he won their acquittals. This tiny firm of Forer & Rein, with one secretary, handled many of the most important civil liberties cases of the day, right up to the Supreme Court.

And it went back further than that. David was counsel for the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of DC Anti-Segregation Laws in the late forties and early fifties. That was the group that initiated the Thompson's Restaurant case, which recovered the "lost" DC civil rights laws of the 1870s — bringing an end to Jim Crow practices in Washington restaurants, theaters and other public places.

David didn't look like a man who would stand when everyone else had run away. He was short and unassuming with an almost pixyish light to his eyes. He had a way of not interrupting when he was with others, but when he said something it seemed to be right.

His gentle, almost apologetic courage is not our contemporary model of the brave. It was not compelled by dreams of power but by a sense of justice and a desire for peace, which meant, for a man like David Rein, that there was really nothing else he could do.

Furthermore...

BEST BETS IN THE SCHOOL BOARD race include Eugene Kinlow at-large, Frank Smith in Ward One and Lorraine Bennett in Ward Six. If you vote for

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Conrad Smith in Ward One, John Warren in Ward Six, Bettie Benjamin in Ward Five or Edward Hancock in Ward Seven you shall have to stay after school and write, "I shall not screw up the school system again" one thousand times. . . . WONDER HOW LONG it will be before some kids die in a fire because of chained exit doors and faulty fire equipment. . . . DISCO DISCRIMINATION not just a problem in DC; feds have filed suit against two Texas discos on similar grounds.

THORNS TO THE Washington Star for beating on Frank Shaffer-Corona for his trip to Mexico. Since it doesn't seem to mind educational junketeering in this country, we see little reason for drawing the line at the Rio Grande. At least the educational system is different down there. . . . ROSES TO THE LOCAL ADA for calling for a study on public ownership of Pepco and thorns to the local media for keeping it under their hat. . . . ROSES TO METRO for improving local bus service across the Anacostia River.

A COALITION OF GROUPS has come up with a whole new plan for the Metro-center area of downtown. The plan is discussed in detail in the latest issue of Art Ink (Box 28385, DC 20005). The plans were drawn by local architect Rich Ridley with the participation of BASYAP, DC Commission on the Arts & Humanities, Don't Tear It Down and the GW planning department. Get hold of it and see what you think. . . . JERRY MOORE says the litter receptacle situation in the city is "deplorable." Wants 3500 more of them. . . . YOU THOUGHT WE were joking when we said someone would soon be suggesting charging for the use of public pools. But John Wilson has already held hearings on what he calls "the revenue raising needs and responsibilities" of the Department of Recreation.

MARION BARRY'S only been in office a year and already his open administration is not so open, witness Florence Tate's memo to the press: "Please check in with the press secretary's office before seeing other staff people." We never can understand why politicians feel that sort of asinine BS helps their cause one bit. Hell, it's a lot easier just to stop subscribing to the Washington Post. . . . WHAT SORT OF GOT buried in the story about the huge new Metro deficit increase is that while Metrobus's deficit is rising 16%, Metrorail is up 42%.

THE LATEST CITY POPULATION estimates (1977) are out and show some interesting patterns if you compare them with the estimates for 1976. Here is the change by ward for blacks and whites between 1976 and 1977:

Ward	Blacks	Whites
Ward One	Down 2900 (4%)	Up 800 (6%)
Ward Two	Down 3000 (6%)	Up 1000(3%)
Ward Three	No change	Up 200(0.2%)
Ward Four	Down 1200 (2%)	Up 100(1%)
Ward Five	Down 700 (1%)	No change
Ward Six	Down 2800(4%)	Up 500 (6%)
Ward Seven	Down 6100(7%)	Down 100 (4%)
Ward Eight	Down 2900(3%)	Up 500 (8%)

For a one-year period, this indicates some pretty substantial moving about. Some of it — the figures for wards 1,2 and 6 — will come as no surprise to hous-

Letters

The "unified curriculum" which I have proposed for the DC public schools is not, as you suggested in your July-August issue; "yet another gossamer goal involving much paper and little progress a la CBC" — quite the contrary! This proposal, along with a companion proposal that the list of textbooks available to teachers be drastically reduced, is designed to eliminate paperwork, confusion and bureaucratic bumbling. Put simply, these proposals envision a single basic curriculum in the schools, with a single basic series of textbooks, supplemented by a reasonable quantity of additional materials. This would replace the current system of allowing each teacher in each school to choose her or his own favorite textbook, without consideration for either the cost of new textbooks or the continuity of the curriculum with what the student learned the year before.

You may be astonished to learn that the list of newly approved books for 1979/80 contains some 4,954 titles — including 2,635 new reading textbooks! While this number is not as outrageous as it seems (many reading programs use a number of short books for each grade level) it is still much too high.

The administration is, I understand, working diligently to reduce this list, but there clearly is quite a ways to go.

ALAIRE B. RIEFFEL
Ward Two Representative
Board of Education

(A unified curriculum or approved textbook list is only as good as the unifiers or the approvers. Our observation of the Presidential Building leads us to think that we're probably better off allowing for the serendipity that can come with a more anarchistic approach. We cling to the perhaps naive hope that one day the school system will hire teachers based on their ability to do their job rather than, as presently seems to be the case, on an assumption that anyone can teach as long as you give them enough rules. More care in selecting and retaining teachers and less in selecting and retaining curricula and textbooks would seem a more fruitful approach. — Ed.)

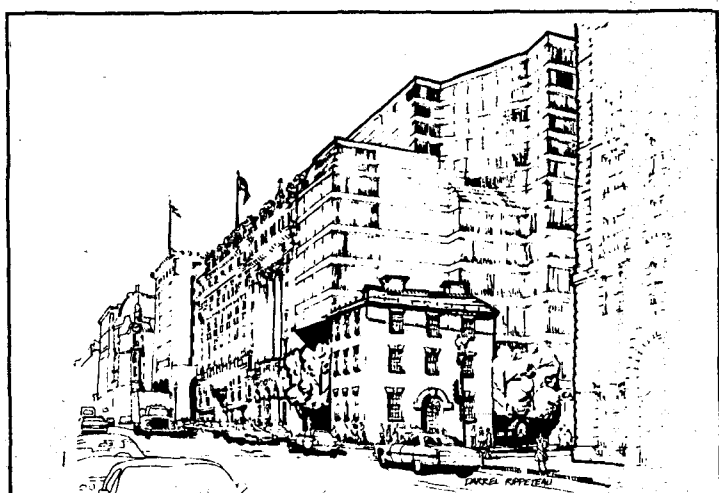
ing and other activists but some of the biggest changes are coming, apparently, east of the Anacostia River. This area which is 95% black accounted for half of the loss of black population in the city, in an area where (except for the Boling tract) there was no significant white influx. Thus, when black politicians speak of black population losses as being due to a white return to the city they are only half right at best, if the trend of 1976-77 means anything.

KEY BARRYITE IVANHOE Donaldson is teaching a seminar on city politics at the Institute for Policy Studies starting in mid-October. You can learn how everyone became competent and compassionate by signing up for the course. Call 234-9382. . . **CITIZEN PLANNERS** still are mad at Jim Gibson; they don't like the delays on the comprehensive city plan. . . **JOHN RAY** has introduced a resolution that would set up a study commission on site value taxation. This is a

sleepers issue that could pounce on you before you know it. More next issue. . .

FROM A LETTER TO THE MAYOR from ANC 2C chair Edward Moore: "Seldom if ever do we get an answer to a letter addressed to your office. I personally have written letters and/or memorandums to your office complaining about the inefficiency of some of your boards and commissions (and appointees) only to find that the inefficiency is more apparent on your official staff than in the boards and commissions I am complaining about." . . . **FIVE MEMBERS** of the senior class at St. Anselm's Abbey School have qualified as semifinalists in the National Merit Scholarship program. What's interesting about that is that there are only 23 students in the class.

What's Happening



Rhodes Tavern, as it could appear if saved and restored.

COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE RHODES TAVERN: This group is deep into the fight to save the oldest commercial structure in downtown Washington. Write CPRT, 700 New Hampshire Ave. NW, DC 20037.

SUMMER SOLSTICE PLAYLIST: If you like traditional Irish and British music, you might want Myron Bretholz's playlist, the songs he played over local alternative radio at various times over the past few years. Write him at PO Box 9645, DC 20016.

WARD FIVE HOTLINE: Councilmember Spaulding has started a phone line (529-3111) to provide residents of Ward Five with information on what's going on in that area. There's even room at the end for you to put on your own comments.

WARD ONE STATEHOOD PARTY: The Ward One committee is readying a drive to put the statehood question on the DC ballot next year. To help or find out more call 232-7843 or write 1822 Lamont NW, DC 20010.

BICYCLE PATHS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA: Guide available from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1225 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036.

CONSUMER UTILITY BOARD: Created in February 1978 as a citizen's arm of a Department of Energy grant to the Office of the People's Counsel. To find out how you can get involved in this group which deals with electric utility issues, call 727-3874.

TWO CENTURIES OF CHANGE: THE IDEA OF DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON: An exhibit of the City Museum Project at the National Portrait Gallery through Oct. 13. It will then move to other locations around the city. Info: Earl James at 673-5517 or Robert Mawson, 673-5363.

CANADIAN CLUB: Monthly functions such as oyster roasts, annual ball, dinner theatre etc. Canadians welcomed as members. Call 585-9485 after six pm.

WOMENS PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL CLUB: You've missed the summer tryouts but if you'd like to find out more about Washington's professional women's basketball club, call 347-2200.

WORKSHOP FOR WOMEN NEWCOMERS: Wider Opportunities for Women is offering a workshop for newcomers to the Washington area. It will introduce them to the Washington job market, career resources, housing, transportation and social life. Info: 638-4868.

WASHINGTON WOMEN OUTDOORS is a non-profit organization for women designed to provide opportunities to participate in outdoor activities with other women of all ages. Bike trips and seminars, backpacking trips and workshops, canoe training and trips and snorkeling. Call 942-8677 or write them at Box 301 Garrett Park, Md. 20766.

THE MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL is sponsoring a series of anti-nuclear events in late October. There will be a teach-in at GW's Marvin Center on Oct. 28 at one pm. At 730pm that day there will be an interreligious service at the Church of the Reformation, 221 East Capitol St., followed by a candlelight march to the White House. On Oct. 29, anti-nuke marchers will gather at the Capitol for a march on the Department of Energy where there will be a legal rally as well as civil disobedience. Info: 483-9505.

HERE'S THE SCHEDULE FOR CITY COUNCIL HEARINGS ON THE BUDGET: (Telephone numbers are those to call if you wish to testify):

Committee of the Whole, October 10, 10 am, 230 & 7 pm. Afternoon session will be in UDC Auditorium, Bldg 39, 4200 Conn. Ave. Evening session will be at Gallaudet College Auditorium. All other hearings will be held in the city council chamber. (724-8016 or 724-8023) This hearing will cover the public schools.

Human Resources Committee, Oct 11 at 10 and 2; Oct 15 at 2 and Oct 23 at 9 am. Agencies to be reviewed include library, DHR, Recreation, Commission on the Aging and Commission on Arts and Humanities (724-8020 or 724-8032)

Transportation and Environmental Affairs: October 12 at 10 and 2 (724-8077)

Housing and Economic Development: Oct 16 & 17, 10 & 2 (724-8126)

Government Operations: Oct 18 & 19, 10 & 2. (724-8088 or 724-8089)

Judiciary Committee: Oct 19 & 20 at 2 (724-8031 or 724-8017) Includes court system and police

Finance & Revenue Committee: Oct 23 at 10 (724-8084)

Public Service & Consumer Affairs: Oct 24 at 10 & 2 (724-8124 or 724-8183)

ROCK AGAINST THE NUKES CONCERT: Benefit concert/dance featuring World Grits, The Reason, and Tru Fax and the Insaniacs. GU's Hall of Nations, 37th & O NW. \$3. Proceeds to Potomac Alliance.

WISCONSIN AVENUE CORRIDOR DIRECTORY: The Wisconsin Avenue Corridor Committee has republished its directory to organizations and contacts its area. It's about the best Ward III guide you'll get. Helen Wood, 966-4711 #711.

DUPONT CIRCLE HOUSE TOUR: Info: Phyllis Nelson, 387-5312.

HISTORY OF THE DC COURTS: Lecture by Theodore Voorhees at the Columbia Historical Society, 630 pm. Info: 785-2068

BASEBALL EXHIBIT: Woodrow Wilson House's fine little exhibit of professional baseball in Washington continues through October 15.

CITIZENS FOR FAIR ASSESSMENT: This group has been formed to fight for better assessment procedures by the DC government. It wants detailed assessment guidelines, improvements to the appeal system and a sunshine policy at the Assessor's Office. Info: 678-2266 or write PO Box 19250, DC 20036.

DC COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE: This group, headed by Barry Campbell and Mary Ann Keefe is working for the nomination of Ted Kennedy for president. It claims the membership of 17 members of the local Democratic committee and nine delegates and alternates to the party's 1976 convention. All registered Democrats are invited to join. Write PO Box 1500, DC 20013.

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION GUIDE FOR DC CITIZENS: This 143-page guide is available from the Office of Planning and Development Energy Unit, 727-1800. Packed with ideas.

VOLUNTEER READING TUTORS & TEACHING ASSISTANTS are needed to work with disabled adults in the Continuing Education Program of the Kennedy Institute, 801 Buchanan St. NE. Minimum commitment is one or two evenings a week. Training provided. Call Christine Yeanakis at 529-3515.

ART INK: Second issue of this publication for the more than two hundred independent cultural groups in the city is out. Subscription information from Linda Botimer or Janet Schmuckal, 638-3400.

AUTO TAMING AND OWNER TLC: Open University course offered by Archie Richardson, an auto consumer advocate. How to deal with dealers, manufacturers, questions of insurance etc. Four Monday evenings starting November 4. Info: 638-5550.

Outlying Precincts

THE MOST important thing I learned on my summer vacation is that this returnable bottle business is more complicated than I had thought. Maine, where I estivated, has a five cent deposit on small cans and bottles and up to a 20¢ refund on the giant extended family size.

To one accustomed to the profligate ways of Washington DC (where returnable bottle legislation has been tied up in regional interjurisdictional indecision) it is all a wondrous new experience.

Kids latch onto the system quicker than adults, as I discovered when I walked into the kitchen one afternoon to find empty containers assembled over the floor surface like divisions massed for a major invasion. The cans and bottles were separated by size and brand. The latter discrimination is important because some stores will not accept returns of brands they don't sell. It becomes quite a challenge to recall whether you bought the 7-Up at Cottles and the Sun-kist at the Bow Street Market or vice versa. I never did get this down, but everyone seemed quite calm about it as they rejected my errant containers and told me politely where I could take them.

There are other rules. Containers should be clean — no cigarette butts, chewing gum or other effluvia gumming up the insides. They should be returned in boxes, not plastic bags (I never did learn why; the cans end up in enormous plastic transparent bags outside of store shipping rooms anyway). And no trying to sneak in out-of-state returnables or non-returnables.

In a heavy tourist state like Maine this can be a problem. But children, as I say, have learned how to deal with it. I was told of one youngster who carried an Iowa returnable carefully back from Maine to Massachusetts to present to the people across the street who had relatives in that mid-western state.

The motive, I regret to point out, is hardly ecological. My observations indicate that the juvenile interest is purely pecuniary. Thanks to a heightened awareness in the schools and talks over the dinner table, children today are far more aware of threats to the environment than we were at their age, but environmental concerns will never replace avarice as a motivating force, I'm afraid. They, after all are the generation of slot-checkers, who go down rows of pay phones and Coke machines searching for forgotten coins in the change return pockets. One ten year old I know, on his second trip to a local emporium called Gunchers, that features good food and a fine assortment of slot machines, carried a flashlight, the better to seek out fallen quarters and dimes under the machines in the darkened restaurant. He made seventy-five cents that night.

So it is not surprising that when a tourist casually tosses a couple of soda cans into a trash-receptacle a wary youth should say, "Geez, they just threw away a dime," and rush to retrieve them.

Sadly, altruistic values can actually be perverted by such schemes as the returnable bottle laws. A friend tells me that he is trying to break his kids of the habit of scouring trash cans for returnables and, in their haste and disgust, tossing non-returnables on the ground. Perhaps what we need is a two trashcan law to aid juveniles as they sort through the contradictions of our federal system.

As I mentioned in the last issue, I have minimal enthusiasm for the Kennedyites. This increasingly unfashionable attitude has been further encouraged by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., indefatigable Kennedy groupie, who recently made this astounding comparison between FDR and Kennedy Tertius: "Ever since Chappaquiddick, he has been spending his life trying to redeem himself for those hours of panic. . . I think this ceaseless effort at self-redemption may be for Teddy Kennedy what polio was to FDR."

Of course, despite such efforts to put the best face on it, Chappaquiddick would undoubtedly be a major topic of dis-

course during a Kennedy candidacy. And as one of the op- edders pointed out the other day, one of the major subtopics should be: why has everyone who knows anything about what happened there kept so quiet for so long? Or put another way: why do we know less about this automobile accident than we do about Watergate?

Although I also have misgivings about California Jerry, the shoddy treatment he receives in the eastern press makes me want to give him at least the benefit of one or two doubts. It is worth noting, for example, that among the big three, he is the only one who seems to have his head screwed on right on energy. He is the strongest against nuclear power, the most imaginative on alternatives, and has proposed mass transit and energy programs for his state large enough that the money involved could fund over half the Amtrak annual deficit. All this should count for something. But probably won't.

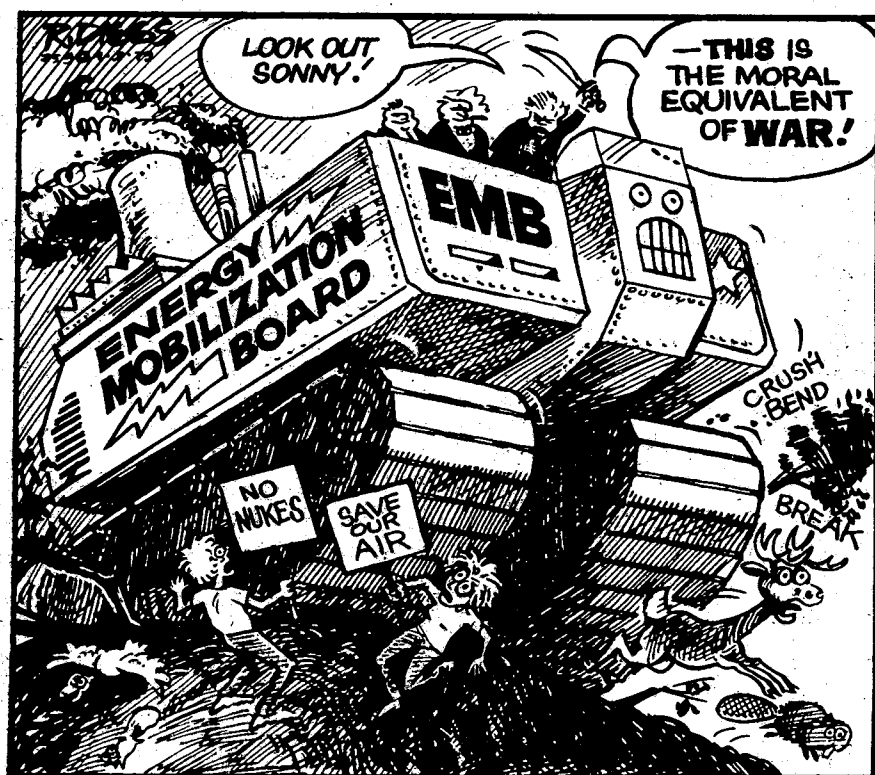
Why? Because any serious reportage of what Brown does or thinks tends to undercut the flakey image the press has spent so much time cultivating for him. It was well said by a Washington Post stringer who reported from Nairobi during Brown's visit there: "As most of [Brown's] remarks concerned that most intractable of subjects — the environment — most reporters did not find much in their notebooks at the end of the day."

Teddy Kennedy, having amore accurate fix on the capabilities of journalists, is careful to deal with intractable subjects in the traditional Dick and Jane rhetoric of politics: See the big economic problems. Teddy sees the big economic problems. Teddy looks worried. Teddy wants to help. See Teddy run.

Further, despite a more curious and complex personal life than Brown's seemingly mundane affair with Linda Ronstadt, Teddy has managed to avoid being considered flakey. The press's basic stance towards Kennedy's pécadillos is sympathetic while being hostile towards Brown's mildest eccentricity. If you add in Carter, what with brother Billy, Mother Lillian, Ham and all, Jerry Brown, in fact, comes out the dullest of the three, approaching rather closely, at worst, the median reader of Playboy magazine.

The point, I think is this: if you are worried about making up your mind whom you want for president in 1980, don't be. The press is taking care of it for you. Nicely.

Meanwhile Jimmy C. plows ahead with his own flakey idea, the Energy Mobilization Board. Environmental and civil liberties are rightly in anger and anguish over this one,



A taste of the tyrannical potential of the EMB can be gathered from a Justice Department memo on the constitutional aspects of the idea. Speaking of the approval schedule of energy projects to be set by the EMB, the memo states: "If the schedule is met, then state sovereignty is respected; if the schedule is not met, then decision-making power passes to the EMB."

This may be one of the first times that anyone has suggested that there was a statute of limitations on constitutional rights.

While we're talking about tinkering with the Constitution, here's a quote from the Washington Star after Ham Jordan became chief of staff of the White House: "Press secretary Jody Powell, in announcing Jordan's new role yesterday, said Jordan would function virtually on the same level as Vice President Mondale." What would happen if the question of presidential succession comes up was not made clear.

I have never been a big fan of the Law Enforcement Administration, which has helped to make our police departments better armed than the infantries of many countries, but credit must go where credit is due. It all started when a raccoon got into my roof. I obtained a Have-a-Heart trap from the estimable C. L. Johnson of Johnson's Pest Control, set it out with a plate of sardines carefully positioned in the back of the device. For three nights the sardines disappeared, but the trap did not spring. Mr. Johnson had warned me not to expect immediate success with a street-wise urban raccoon. On the fourth night, as I was turning off the lights, I spied the raccoon deftly reaching in the side of the trap and pulling out the fish. The raccoon spied me as well, but blithely returned to her business. She had no intention of going anywhere near the front of the trap and when she had retrieved her fill, she started to saunter off. Just at this moment, a police helicopter, undoubtedly purchased with LEAA funds, roared low over our house, searchlight blazing. The raccoon was startled and, probably out of an instinctive desire for cover rather than from guilt, ran directly into the trap, springing it. There she stayed until she could be safely removed to appropriate open space. It's nice to know that the cops are around when you need them.

I am still trying to figure out the full page ad in the New York Times in which one Wm. Sokolin, wine merchant, offered for sale three bottles of double magnums of "the superb 1965 Lafite for 15,000 dollars. All three bottles for 50,000 dollars." No being a wine expert, I can only guess it has something to do with the aggregated effect. On the other hand, it may represent a new marketing trend. A Chinese restaurant I frequent offers a pau-pau platter for two for \$7, but each additional serving is \$3.75.

The May 6th Coalition, which ran last spring's massive anti-nuclear march on Washington, collected \$156,000 in contributions and now sends word that it will distribute a balance of \$43,000 in unexpended funds to anti-nuclear groups. Which is a nice story in these days of penury for movement organizations.

Incidentally, I was talking to one of the organizers of that event who told me that a group known as the Rainbow People went through the march area afterwards picking up litter and disposing of it — yet another unusual aftermath for a march on Washington.

Who, I asked, are the Rainbow People? Replied the organizer: "They're just a group that's into cleaning up."

Friend Olive Smith writes from Fort Lauderdale, Fla.: "One of my pet peeves is the clothing men wear in hot weather. Why the collar, with four thicknesses, and the tie with at least four more, and the coat collar with probably eight, around a man's neck, when he could just as well wear a guayabera. Really, does a man need all this choking material about his neck even in winter? If the guayabera became an accepted garment, it might replace the shirt collar and tie all year round. I leave you to start a campaign to have this garment become a recognized garment both for business and formal occasions. It is common in other countries."

Of course it makes sense but that seems to have little to do with it. Certainly Jimmy Carter could have helped his situation immensely if he had, in his Mount Camp David speech, announced that the federal government would no longer expect ties or jackets to be worn by its employees in the summer. Instead, with his usual keen sense of timing and of the times, Carter apparently tightened the dress code at the White House, witness this July 27 dispatch from Terrence Smith of the New York Times: "Hamilton Jordan, the man who made jeans and boots chic in the West Wing, has not been seen in public without [a tie] since he was officially installed as chief of staff last week. The dark blue suit or, occasionally, a blue blazer and slacks has become

the standard uniform now, both for Mr. Jordan and other members of the staff. Neckties are not longer at half-mast, in keeping with Mr. Carter's dictum to his staff to cinch up or ship out."

Actually, the key problem here may be the effect on the fashion industry of any presidential assault on archaic male dress. Someone has probably figured out already what it would cost the government in bail-out loans if Brook Brothers went under and decided it was not worth it.

Another disturbing factor is a recent study that has found that people become noticeably more testy and aggressive working in temperatures of 75 to 85 degrees. Therefore, loosening or removing the tie may not be sufficient. In fact, once the temperature hits 90 everyone becomes placid again. They're just too enervated to do anything rude or aggravating. Thus the president, by ordering 78 degree thermostat settings, may have unconsciously deepened the national malaise. And while the guayabera might help, we shouldn't count on it.

Several months ago I wrote a piece on the Coast Guard that mentioned the antiquated ships that service manned back when I was a hooligan. Apparently, the old order hasn't completely disappeared judging from a letter to the Portland Press Herald: "After boot camp I was posted to the Coast Guard cutter Duane, based in Portland. I was astonished at its condition. This vessel is 42 years old and is in such bad condition that one day, while chipping paint, we punched five holes right through the hull."

"In winter, when the Duane returns to harbor (it spends about three weeks out, then three weeks in port) the steam system is usually in such bad condition that it has to be shut down for repairs."

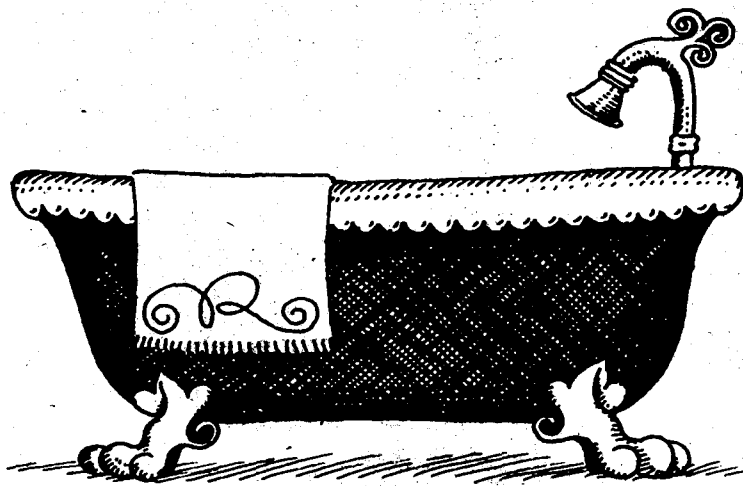
"What this means is that those crewmen who have to live on board (just about everybody who isn't married) have to suffer without heat, and sometimes without hot water."

In further old business, you may recall that we reported that ex-Gazetter Jim Smith was off to Puerto Rico for a round-the-island bike ride on brand new airless tires from the Zeus company. Well, Jim, who is the hard-lobbying president of the Bicycle Commuters of New York, writes in a recent issue of his newsletter that after three hundred miles on the things left him less than convinced. Apparently the tires suffer from the same defect of Big Wheels wheels. When you make emergency stops on them, they tend to flatten out, creating a "thump-thumping." "The bicycle itself suffered from the increased vibration resulting in loosened spokes and fenders, etc. Finally, back in New York, a run-in with a pothole put a longitudinal crack (never seen before by the bike store which fixed it) in the rear rim." Jim is back to riding on rubber tires.

Herman Talmadge may have done what he oughtn't, but to me his sins are at least partially mitigated by his effort, during his defense, to return the English language to its proper role in Washington discourse. Part of the oddity of Watergate was the strange language all those awful people spoke. What a relief to have a Washington politician accused and have him call his accuser "a proven liar, cheat and embezzler." There's hope for this town yet.

If you're shopping around for suitable epitaphs for the 1970s you might wish to consider the gay activists in San Francisco who screamed, "Kill Dan White" when a jury voted only imprisonment for the murder of the mayor and a city councilmember there; and the black mayor of Pritchard, Alabama, who told his officers to give post-hurricane looters two warning shots and then "shoot to kill" if they don't surrender. How quickly we forget the wages of state-sanctioned violence.

— SAM SMITH



Action Notes

Some years ago, The Gazette used to publish an annual guide to national action organizations. We would like to revive this guide but we need your help. If you are associated with a national action organization, would you please send us your current address and telephone number?

Rep. Ron Dellums has reintroduced the World Peace Tax Fund Bill as HR 4897. Under the bill, taxpayers could indicate on their tax returns that they were conscientious objectors to all war. The military portion of their taxes would then go to the World Peace Tax Fund, to be established as a government trust fund, for use for a national peace academy, retraining of workers displaced from military production, disarmament efforts, international exchanges and other peace-related purposes. The same bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mark Hatfield and Mike Gravel. The measure has the support of the national bodies of the Unitarian-Universalist Assn., the United Methodist Church, United Church of Christ, Roman Catholic Church, Church of the Brethren, Mennonites and Friends.

Two Massachusetts authors have compiled in book form an updated encyclopedia on boycotted products and the reason they are being boycotted. Among the products listed in "Boycott Census" are South African products and products by US Corporations supporting the apartheid Pretoria government; and media vehicles which stimulate violence against women; non-prescription drugs and cosmetics made by Smith, Kline & French, manufacturers of powerful tranquilizers; all California head lettuce and Chiquita bananas called for by the United Farm Workers; all Nestle products; and Chilean wines. \$2 from Boycott Census, 45 Carleton Street, Brookline, MA 02146.

The New Jersey PIRG has published a hospital guide that deals with the rights of patients and contains information about procedures, consent, responsibilities, authorization and other important facts to help patients protect themselves. Can be purchased from NJPIRG, 32 W. Lafayette St., Trenton NJ 08608.

The Colorado PIRG has published a pamphlet on consumer picketing. Advice on when to protest,

how to protest, and the consequences and rights that picketers should be aware of. Write CoPIRG, University Memorial Center, Room 420, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309.

Documentary films about nuclear energy are available from Green Mountain Post Films, PO Box 177, Montague, Mass.

The Lewisburg Prison Project is bringing landmark federal prison suits and needs funds to continue. Write LPP, PO Box 128, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837.



BILL-DALE MARCINKO

Bill-Dale Marcinko sends along a copy of his publication, AFTA - The Magazine of Temporary Culture. As he explains it: AFTA is "an experimental magazine combining techniques of novel writing and reviews of popular culture. In the past year AFTA has been acclaimed as the forerunner of a new movement in publishing, called 'Human Publishing' by one critic. In Human Publishing, the author does all the layout (however sloppy and unprofessional it may be) and breaks all the normal restrictions of non-fiction writing. . . . It exists as a statement on the 1980s - issues of self-indulgence, violence, media hype and manipulation recur again and again." You can get a single copy for \$2 from AFTA, RPO 5009, CN 5063, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

National PIRG, with the support of Ralph Nader, Barry Commoner and many organizations, has started organizing large and small scale teach-ins on nuclear energy. You can get information on teach-ins in your area or an organizer's kit from No Nuke Teach-Ins, c/o National PIRG, 1129 21st Street NW DC 20036 (202-347-3811).

A large number of state and local governments have become increasingly involved in legislating and regulating nuclear energy. For information on state and local nuclear energy write Critical Mass, 122 C SE, DC 20003.

Women's Choice is a new feminist publication coming out of Berkeley. "We publish the kind of intimate, gutsy talk that goes on when women friends converse among themselves," says editor/publisher Louise Lacey. For information write WC, PO Box 489, Berkeley, California 94701

Solar Usage Now, Inc., of Beacon, Ohio, offers a catalog of solar items for sale. Write SUN, 450 E. Tiffin Street, Bascom, Ohio 44809 or call 800-537-0986.

The National Logistics Office of the March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights is at 943 9th St. NW, DC 20001. Call 202-789-1070. The march takes place Oct. 14 and will be making five demands on the government; repeal of all anti-lesbian and gay laws; passage of a comprehensive lesbian/gay rights bill in Congress; issuance of a presidential executive

order banning discrimination in the government or at firms with government contracts; an end to discrimination in lesbian and gay child custody cases; protection of lesbian and gay youth from laws used to discriminate, oppress or harass.

The Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition and the Progressive Alliance has called for a day of protest on October 17th to rollback oil prices and stop big oil. The groups are calling for a rollback in prices, the forcing of refiners to refine at full capacity, appointment of a special prosecutor to crackdown on the oil companies, and creation of a taxpayer-owned energy corporation of America to compete directly with the oil companies. Contact the Campaign for Lower Energy Prices, 1300 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036, room 401 (202-833-4296).

The CD Citizen is a newsletter that has information useful to those involved in community block grant programs. Write Working Group for Community Development Reform, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, DC 20007 (202-338-6382)

Khamsin is a radical journal of theory, research and information on the Middle East. It represents the combined efforts of Arab and Israeli socialists. A sample copy is available from Khamsin, PO Box 3277, Columbus, Ohio 43210 for \$3.50.

Alternative Research is a clearinghouse of information on the alternative movement. For information write AR, Box 1294, Kitchener Ontario Canada N2G 4G8.

SYNTHESIS describes itself as an "anti-authoritarian newsletter of citizen-worker self-management ideas and activities." Published by the League for Economic Democracy, PO Box 1858, San Pedro, CA 90733.

DOES EVERYTHING CAUSE CANCER?: A new booklet from the Center for Science in the Public Interest. The booklet points out that, contrary to many people's beliefs, very few chemicals cause cancer and that we need to substitute safe alternatives for those that do. \$1 from CSPI, 1755 S NW DC 20009.

Declare Your Energy Independence

The Solar Lobby has been fighting for your energy independence since the first Sun Day, May Third, 1978. Now we're in Washington, keeping solar competitive and pushing enlightened solutions to our energy problems.

Join us today, and help keep the sunshine free.

Send to: Solar Lobby, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Fifth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 466-6350

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☐ Here is my \$15 contribution. Please enroll me as a member of Solar Lobby and send me your "Blueprint for a Solar America."

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THE PRACTICING MIDWIFE is a quarterly about midwifery that goes into related issues like bottle-feeding, x-rays and population problems. \$5 a year from PM, 156 Drakes Lane, Summertown, Tenn. 38483.

UTILITY FINANCE FACT SHEET: Helps you analyse utility financial terms and figures. \$1 from Environmental Action Foundation, 724 Dupont Circle Building, DC 20036.

THE PROGRESSIVE LAND TAX: A TAX INCENTIVE FOR THE FAMILY FARM: A discussion paper by the North Dakota Tax Commissioner, Byron L. Dorgan. \$1.50 from the Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies.

Destroy The Myths Of Hunger.

Get facts for action by writing the Institute for Food and Development Policy, 2588 Mission Street, San Francisco CA 94110.

DEMOCRATIC AGENDA MEETING: Democratic Agenda is a coalition of progressive groups within the Democratic Party concerned with improving that party's economic and social programs. It will hold a na-



tional meeting in Washington DC on Nov. 16-17. Sessions will be held at the AME Church and the International Inn. Write Democratic Agenda, 853 Broadway, Suite 617, NYC NY 10003 or call 212-260-3270.

THE OWNERSHIP Campaign, a bi-partisan organization formed to promote broader ownership of American business, will running candidates in the 1980 Democratic and Republican primaries. It doesn't expect to win but says it is running "as a vehicle for communicating its message that the future of our free enterprise economy largely depends on our commitment to enable every person to share equitably in the ownership and control of our nation's future enterprises, technology and natural resources." The Ownership Campaign advocates changing national credit, tax and other policies to promote a more widely-dispersed ownership of productive capital. At the present time, 1% of Americans own over 50% of all privately-held corporate wealth, and 6% own over 80% of it. The Ownership Campaign does not favor redistributive policies; instead it seeks to disperse ownership of the growth that occurs in the economy. Info: Ownership Campaign, 2027 Mass. Ave. NW DC 20036, 202-232-1980.

ANY SOLDIER who witnessed experimental nuclear testing blasts in Nevada and the Pacific Islands can receive a free medical examination for radiation effects from a local Veterans Administration hospi-

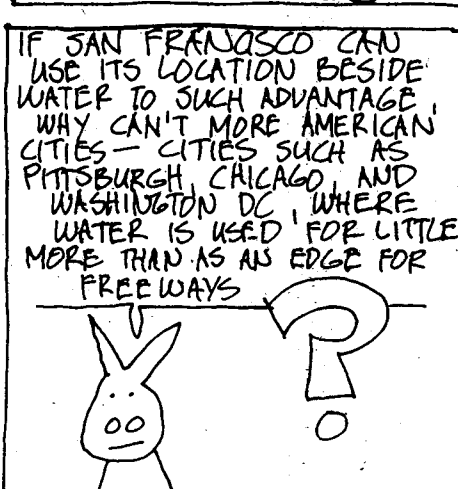
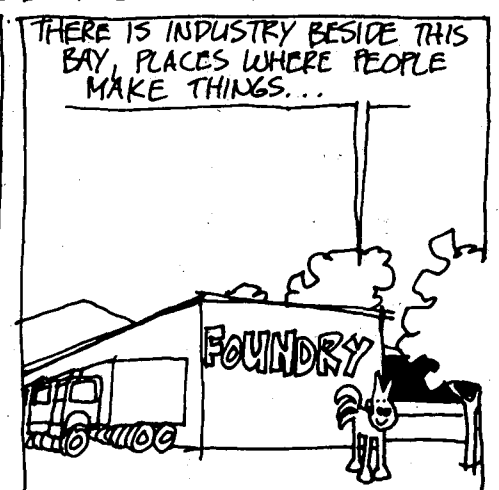
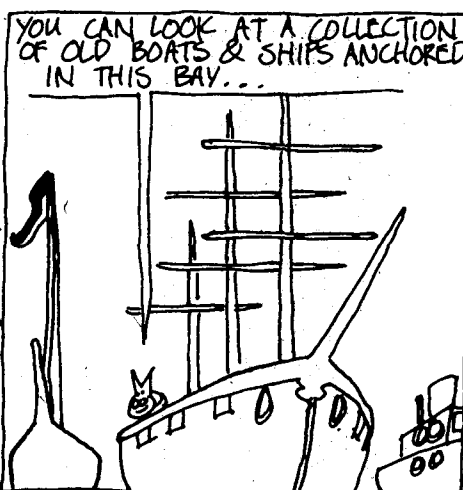
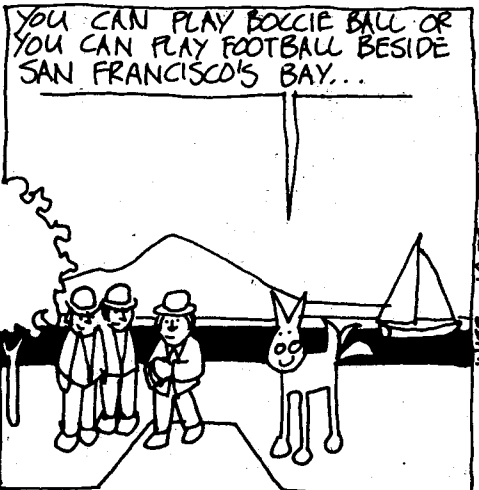
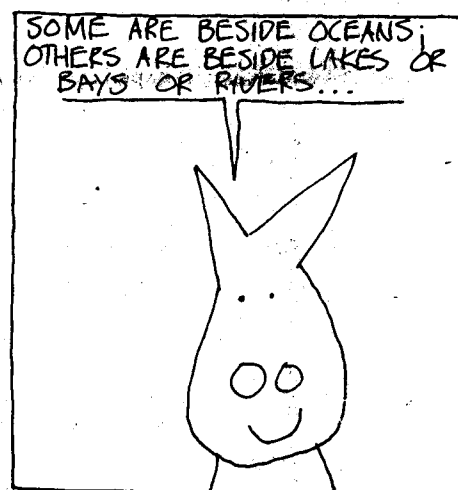
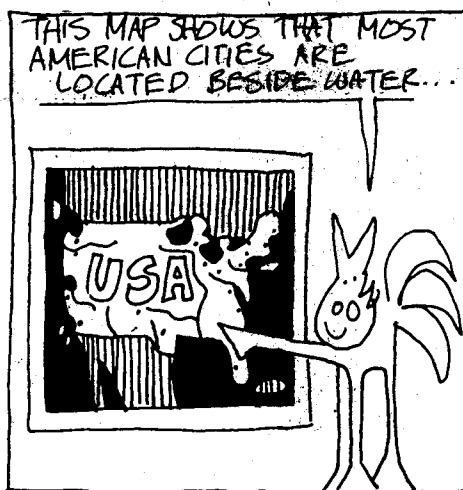
tal. A federal judge in Newark, NJ, has ordered government officials to notify the ex-soldiers, estimated to be as many as 250,000, of their possible medical danger. Info: Defense Nuclear Agency, 800-336-3068.

TWO NEW feminist groups have been formed to deal with the nuclear issue from a feminist point of view. Write Feminist Anti-Nuclear Task Force, c/o PRC, 1747 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009 (202-667-2140) or Feminist Resources on Energy and Ecology, Box 6098, Teall Station, Syracuse NY 13217 (315-472-5478).

DANIEL ELLSBERG, Angela Davis, Jessica Mitford, Paul Robeson Jr., George Wald, the American Friends Service Committee, the American Indian Movement and the Center for National Security Studies, among others, have filed an action in federal court to stop the FBI from destroying its files. Citing an "indecently stepped-up program" of destruction of primary and raw material in the FBI's Washington headquarters and field offices, the individuals and groups have requested an injunction against the practice. Info: Fund for Open Information and Accountability, 36 West 44th Street, NYC NY 10036 (212-730-8095)



Post Amerikan/cpf



THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

COOKING

- WHAT'S COOKING DOWN EAST:** This is the book that taught your editor how to make the best fish chowder in town. Lots of other Down East recipes. \$1.50
- BACH'S LUNCH: PICNIC AND PATIO CLASSICS:** We discovered this book through a friend who recommended it highly. 200 recipes for picnics and patio dining. \$3.25 and worth it.
- THE NEW YORK TIMES NATURAL FOODS COOKBOOK:** Over 700 recipes for those who care what they eat. \$2.95
- JOY OF COOKING:** Best selling US cookbook. 4300 recipes. \$4.95
- VEGETARIAN EPICURE:** \$4.95
- EATING IN AMERICA:** Dietary goals of the US; the report of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. \$1.95
- THE TAMING OF THE CANDY MONSTER:** A cookbook to help get your kids to eat less sugary, salty, junk food, without sacrificing convenience or good taste. \$3.95
- THE WHOLE KITCHEN CATALOG:** A guide by the editors of Consumer's Reports to creating a more beautiful, comfortable and convenient kitchen. \$7.95.
- BUSY PEOPLE'S DECIDEDLY DELICIOUS FAST FOODBOOK:** Any meal sandwiches, blender quenchers, one-pan plans, refrigerator readies and more. Simple but tasty recipes. \$4.95

REFERENCE

- THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE DICTIONARY:** More than 40,000 entries. Synonyms arranged by word length alphabetically. Many other important features. \$5.95.
- THE NEW ROGET'S THESAURUS IN DICTIONARY FORM:** Brighten up your language, find that word you can't think of. \$1.50
- DICTIONARY OF LAW:** More than 1800 law terms explained in simple language. \$2.95.

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK OF HOUSE PLANTS: The NYT tells you the way to keep the inside of your house green. \$4.75 (80% off the list price).

- HOW TO RESEARCH YOUR LOCAL BANK (OR SAVINGS & LOAN):** An extremely useful guide for those looking into local banking practices. \$2.

ENERGY

- THE SOLAR HOME BOOK:** The first book to deal honestly with the drawbacks and blessings of home solar heating and cooling. Simple yet complete, with a wealth of photos, drawings and diagrams. \$7.50
- APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY SOURCEBOOK:** Written specifically with non-experts in mind, this sourcebook identifies the existing small-scale technology. Dozens of tools, books and techniques for food production, home construction, health care, energy sources, etc., are outlined and reviewed. \$4.
- WAGE THE ENERGY WAR AT HOME:** A well-illustrated, easy-to-understand guide to improving the energy efficiency of your house. By Joseph C. Davis and Claxton Walker. \$9.95

Got Irish roots?

THE IRISH DIASPORA IN AMERICA by Lawrence J. McCaffrey was described in the New York Times as "the best short history of the Irish in America currently available." Now available in paper from the DC Gazette 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009, for \$4.95.

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